

## APPENDIX 3A

### AMENDMENTS TO SPECIFICATION (MARKED-UP)

First paragraph on page 13, beginning at line 3 and ending at line 12:

-- In Fig. 2, a box 1 according to one embodiment of the invention is shown. It has a housing with four sides, namely a left side 4, a right side 6, a top 8 and a bottom 10, which are shown planar. The back is preferably open and the box preferably has a light mounting structure such as a cross-member, holder or bar 14. Bar 14 is preferably formed by speed rail, a standard rod[, e.g., Speed Rail™,] well known in the motion picture and television industry for mounting lights such as pars. The bar 14 may be any kind of cross-member or other structure suitable to readily mount multiple lights. At the front of the housing there are two diffusion holding elements, filter holding elements, screens or frames 16, 18, [although in ]which each hold diffusion elements or filters. In use only one diffusion screen or filter need be used. Part of the screen or screens may be made opaque for further control of the light emanating from the box. The phrase diffusion element will be used herein to mean diffusion frame, screen or other structure used to diffuse or soften light from the stage lights. --

Second paragraph on page 13, beginning at line 13 and ending at line 15:

-- The bar 14 is mounted to the left and right sides of the housing by means of members or V-brackets 20, 22, having cups 24, 26, respectively, which each receive

the ends of the bar. Set screws 28 and 30 are used to fix the ends of the bar in the cups.--

Third paragraph on page 13, beginning at line 16 and ending at page 14, line 5:

-- In the disclosed embodiment, each side, top or bottom of the housing consists of a skeletal frame with frame members and a panel, preferably opaque, and the sides are hinged together. With continued reference to Figs. 2, 3 and 4, side 6 has frame members 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 and an opaque (right side) panel 46 to which the frame members are bolted, riveted, [welded] soldered or otherwise connected. The left side 4 is constructed using a mirror image of frame members to which a panel 48 (an opaque, left side panel) is fastened in like manner. On the right side panel 46, and in like mirror image on the left side panel 48, there are two channel members 40a, 42a for receiving the diffusion elements 16, 18. The diffusion elements are constructed preferably in a manner similar to screen windows. If only one diffusion element is used, it is preferable to use the forwardmost element 16. The top 8 also has a panel 50 and frame members around the edges, including frame members 47, 49, 51. The bottom 10 has two panels 60, 62, the larger panel having frame members 52, 54, 56 and 58 around its edges and the smaller panel 62 having frame members 53, 55, 57 and 59 around its edges. The smaller panel and its frame members form a door 10a.--

First full paragraph on page 15, beginning at line 2 and ending at line 7:

-- The door 10a of the bottom enables the diffusion elements 16, 18 to be readily removed and replaced when the box is assembled, even when it is in place for lighting a set or stage. Hinges 80 (Fig. 3) on the external side of bottom 10 [large] connect panel 60 and [smaller] panel 62, which is smaller than panel 60, and thus enable the door to rotate open and closed. As best shown in Fig. 4, two angle members 82 bolted at one end to the sides 4, 6, are rotatable between the positions shown in Fig. 1 to hold the door closed and the position shown in Fig. 4 to open the door. --

Last paragraph on page 17, beginning at line 19 and ending at page 18, line 15:

-- The diagram of Fig. 6 shows how boxes according to the invention are used to provide for front-projected light to a set. In a sitcom-type set, it has been conventional to light the actors 1A and 1B from the back typically by expensive, high-powered fresnel lights. The back (upstage) of the set 86 is defined with respect to the location of the camera 88 which is at the front (downstage). When a sitcom or the like is filmed, typically there is also an audience 84 located downstage. The key lights 180 and fill lights 182, when constructed in accordance with the invention, may be provided at the front of the set. Undesirable shadows from objects, actors and boom sound equipment, which normally extends from the front from above the green bed, are avoided because of the diffused light emanating from the boxes [preferably located downstage and below the green bed] rather than multiple high-powered beams from multiple lights located below and parallel to the booms. Moreover, the boxes take a

diffusion element and apply it to multiple lights in a way that is quickly and easily controlled to light the entire set evenly. When the lights on top of the bar are higher powered than the lights below the bar, the upper lights illuminate the back of the set as well as the lower lights illuminate the front. The system thus may use inexpensive stage lights, e.g., pars, rather than expensive lights, e.g., fresnels, provide a higher level of light with significantly fewer lighting instruments, and achieve greater depth of field. For example, in a three box key light, one may use six 1000-watt pars (medium) for the upper lights and six 1000-watt pars (wide) for the lower lights and achieve a 4.6 @250 ASA on the downstage portion of the set and a 4.3 upstage, allowing for use of slower film or a deeper depth of field, or a combination thereof. --

First full paragraph on page 28, beginning at line 22 to page 29 and ending at line 2:

-- The boxes, when used modularly or collectively, achieve a very desirable lighting effect, and thus it is preferable to form them such that they can be placed side to side, e.g., by using [planar] sides 4, 6. --